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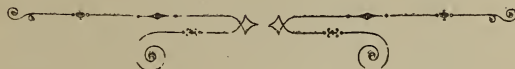
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Agriculture, Horticulture, Live Stock and Rural Economy.

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No. 8.

THE SHADY SIDE.

When flies the dust adown the road,
As rolls the groaning harvest load
Towards the barn upon the hill;
When summer's stopped the watermill,
When katydids the frost foretell,
And apples ruddy grow and swell,
That man is mad who doesn't ride
Or walk upon the shady side.

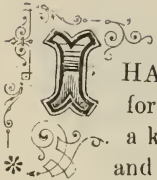
"Tis all the same where'er you be,
Rich man or poor, bond slave or free,
Unter den Linden or Broadway,
Pall Mall or shores of far Cathay.
When coats and consciences are light,
With Romeos who love the night,
Few men there are who need a guide
To lead them to the shady side.

Yet when the racking years roll by,
And youth's illusions fade and fly,
When earthly pleasures tasteless grow,
And sin and sorrow shadows throw
Across the whole horizon here,
When autumn comes with visage sere,
Man shrinks as from a deadly tide
From life's descending shady side.

For the Maryland Farmer.

HOW TO CHOOSE A FARM.

BY JOHN GREEN.



I HAVE BEEN WRITING for the MARYLAND FARMER a kind of history of my farm and the people who surrounded it. It was half a story and half a dissertation on crops and management. I am told it has been satisfactory.

I am now informed that the magazine passes into the hands of an incorporated Stock Company, and the editor has engaged me to write on farm topics of a general character.

I shall only write from an experience covering about twelve years of farm work and close observation, and shall be willing to receive objections and corrections whenever they are deserved.

Hoping to give in my homely way a few ideas which may awaken thought both to those on the farm, and those contemplating farm life, I send you these few words of cheer.

IF YOU WANT A FARM.

Let us commence then by supposing that some person like myself wants to purchase a farm, and I know I would have given a great deal if I had been able to get some pointers. There are many who would be glad to buy farms and have a home in the country could they be directed on the right track to make the start. I wish to help this large and growing class.

LOCATION.

Don't be in a hurry to buy before a

thorough examination. Choose your location within reasonable limits and after considering the amount of land and the probable cost of land in the locality selected. Don't be discouraged with delay.

When you have found a farm in the locality you have selected, a number of things are to be considered before you decide to make the purchase. Among these, perhaps, the most important will be, who are

ITS NEAR NEIGHBORS?

You are intending to live there for some years, perhaps to make your permanent home there for the remainder of your life, and the near neighbors are those with whom you will be forced to have more or less intercourse.

When the owner offers a farm for sale he will generally tell you this or that prominent person has a farm in that vicinity; but that is very deceptive. They may not be your near neighbors, and the near neighbors may possibly be very objectionable.

It is also quite important that the farm should be near a

SCHOOL.

No head of a family can afford to live a long distance from a School house where he hopes to bring up his children in a reasonable amount of intelligence. It is not so much of importance about churches, for a ride to church is generally

a pleasure for the family as well as a recreation after a week's toil.

It is well also to examine carefully the

ROADS

leading to the farm and their condition in the spring when the frost is coming out of the ground. A large part of the comfort of life consists in good roads branching off from home to the nearest village, railroad station or store. As a general thing country roads in the spring of the year are almost impassable and are the greatest objection to a life on the farm.

FACILITIES FOR REACHING MARKET

must be had at all times and in the very easiest and most economical manner. Everyone cannot have a Railroad Depot at his front door; but if you buy, the nearness to a city, or village, or manufacturing town and the method of getting there is an important consideration.

Having settled these things to your satisfaction I should now come to the farm itself, and look at the character of the

SOIL.

A good part of my own farm was rather too sandy; but a sandy loam is on the whole the very best kind of soil for a farm. It is more easily worked than any other. It is worked to great advantage even when other soils would turn up in lumps. It is the best soil for early crops. Everything will grow to great advantage on such land. It will not lose fertilizers in a single season. Of course I do not mean sand—I mean sandy loam in distinction from clay loam.

THE LAY OF THE LAND

should also be taken into consideration. It would be impossible for me to accept a farm the general exposure of

which was towards the North. I would prefer one sloping to the South East—not a hillside, but tending gradually in that direction. It might have other exposures without injury; but the larger exposures and general trend of the land should be to the South East.

WOODLAND.

There should be at least ten acres of woodland to a farm of one hundred acres. and the character of this should be of considerable importance in the purchase. It is often overlooked in the general examination of the property; or simply referred to as so much "in wood." Examine it for future use in several particulars: As fire wood, as posts and rails, as wind break, as shelter for stock, as affording pleasant recreation for the family, as the resource for nuts, etc.,

IMPROVEMENTS.

Next we come to consider the improvements. These are often of very little benefit, and unless quite costly they add no great amount to the cost of the land itself. Farms may frequently be bought for a price which would not pay for the improvements, if the buyer was obliged to place them upon it. Yet have an eye to the

BUILDINGS, THEIR COST AND LOCATION.

Always see that the dwelling and its immediate surroundings are the nearest to the road, and the pleasantest object upon which the eye will rest. I have seen a great many farms, where the kitchen garden, the barn and barnyard came first, and the dwelling was in the background. Be sure also that the barn and stable, the hen house and other outbuildings, are not on the west side of the dwelling. You can of course move these items; but that will be an extra trouble

and expense. Winds in the country blow from the west more than from any other quarter, and all perfumes may as well be provided against as far as possible.

Next it will be best to consider the character of

THE FENCES.

I know that this is not often taken into account, but although wire fencing is cheap and popular the cost of fencing often well nigh equals the cost of the land in this country; and keeping fences in repair swells into the hundreds of millions. Then why not have this in mind when you propose to buy? It is really of as much importance as any of the items.

Then do not buy a farm which is destitute of

ORCHARD FRUITS.

It requires but two or three years to bring small fruits into successful bearing but it requires many years to build up a good orchard of apples, or pears, or any of the large fruits. Do not then be satisfied to take a farm without an orchard.

Of course there is a great satisfaction in making all these improvements for ones self. I have felt the blessedness of this work in my own person. But there is room enough for this enjoyment, even after the purchased farm has been already furnished with a goodly orchard.

Every improvement we make is one more tie to the heart. It becomes a memory to make the farm dear to the owner. Every planted tree, every vine, every flowering shrub, sends forth invisible tendrils which clasp our heart strings. The farm responds to our labor till it seems a part of our very selves.

But after all the improvements which

you may find on your farm when purchased, you may still create for yourself these unpurchasable blessings innumerable. What a host of voices reach our affections from every visible evidence of our labor and our care. No wonder that country homesteads become dear, and "Home, Sweet Home" the sweetest song of our declining years.

ORCHARD FERTILIZERS.

Some Chemical Plant Foods that Will be Found Profitable.

On light or exhausted soils the application of perhaps 20 loads of decomposed stable manure, or if this cannot be obtained, of 50 pounds nitrate of soda and 200 pounds of fine ground bone per acre with 100 bushels of ashes, will make a complete fertilizer, says the Michigan experiment station. In case the fresh ashes can not be obtained two or three times the quantity mentioned of leached ashes would have a marked effect. Wood ashes have tendency to solidify and compact the soil, hence they are excellent on light land, but care should be taken not to use them to excess on heavy soils.

For young trees, the quantities mentioned are much too large, unless the fertilizers are to be applied broadcast for other crops, but, in old bearing orchards, the amounts can often be increased with profit, and should be spread over the entire soil, as the feeding roots of the plants are, for the most part, outside a circle 10 feet in diameter drawn around the tree.

Where potash is needed in the soil, as is frequently the case with bearing orchards, and wood ashes can not be ob-

tained, it can be secured as muriate or sulphate of potash.

Two hundred pounds of muriate of potash will supply an abundance of potash for a bearing orchard, if the soil is moderately rich, while a much smaller quantity will generally have a marked effect on young trees. The other materials most likely to be needed by trees, and in fact by all crops, are nitrogen and phosphorus, in case stable manure is not readily obtainable to supply them, recourse can often be had with profit to chemical fertilizers. As a rule, the best source for nitrogen is in the form of nitrate of soda, or as it is commonly called Chili saltpetre.

As a source of phosphoric acid, fine ground bone is largely used, although dissolved bone black will give quicker effect.

From 200 to 400 pounds of these materials per acre should be enough.

"DON'TS."

Don't mail any letter until you are sure that it is completely and properly addressed.

Don't Fail to make certain that your manner of writing the name of an office or State may not cause it to be mistaken for one similar in appearance. It is often better to write the name of the State in full.—[Ind. and Md. are often written the same, causing delay and trouble.—Ed. M. F.]

Don't mail any letter until you are sure that it is properly stamped.

Don't fail to place the stamp in the upper right-hand corner.

Don't fail to bear in mind that it is unlawful to enclose matter of a higher class in one that is lower; *e.g.*, merchandise in newspapers.

Don't fail to notify your postmaster of any change in your address.

Don't delay the delivery of any mail-matter that you may take out for another.

Don't fail to sign your letters in full, so that if they reach the Dead Letter Office they may be promptly returned.—*Postal Guide.*

TREATMENTS AND FEED FOR SICK HORSES.

We take from the "Street Railway Review" a few items on this subject, gathered from a long article of F. T. McMahon, V. S.

The principal substances for diet are Bran, Carrots, Oatmeal, Linseed.

Bran stands decidedly foremost. It acts as a laxative. If very weary, we induce the horse to take a warm bran mash. The same is excellent in cases of slight cold or fever. It helps also when perga-tive medicines are given.

Carrots are by far the best of roots for the sick horse—diuretic in effect and exercise a salubrious influence on the skin.—[They have been used in the N. Y. Car stables as regular feed, with the best results.—Ed. M. F.]

Oatmeal is most nutritious, and, as a food for the convalescent horse is most valuable. It is usually given in the form of gruel.

Linseed, boiled, or the liquid after boiling, is excellent in cases of sore throat.

Grass, hay tea, etc., are also very use-

ful in the treatment of disease, and should be used in connection with the other remedies.

THE FRUIT CROP IN GEORGIA

The Georgia fruit crop is a big thing this year, and everybody is interested in knowing what the growers will make out of it.

In the peach and grape crops alone conservative estimates show that about 500 carloads of peaches and 100 carloads of grapes will leave the State for foreign markets during the present season. The estimated receipts for the peach and grape crops combined are \$750,000.

Reports show that the peaches are well formed, of good size and perfectly sound, and this, together with the decrease in yield from last year, makes good prices and ready sales an assured fact.

Other important fruit crops will largely swell the total sales, and lots of summer money will be put in circulation where it will do good.—Columbus (Ga.) *Sun*.

POULTRY MANURE.

The one essential in keeping hen manure so as to realize the greatest good from it, is to keep it dry, under cover, where the rains and sun will not destroy and remove its valuable, though volatile, quality.

The poultry house should be strewn with loam, pulverized clay, or sand, as is necessary to preserve cleanliness and to absorb the moisture.

Dry road scrapings will readily act as an absorbent, as it is very thoroughly pulverized by the wheels of carriages.

Every week clean up the floor of the

house, putting the manure into barrels, which should be removed to some convenient shed where the contents can be kept dry.

After the manure has been removed give the floor a good sprinkling with the dry road dust to receive future droppings.

By continuing this plan you will, at the end of a few months, have quite a collection of the richest kind of manure.

Hams.

There is no better flavored ham than that made from the slab-sided, acorn-fed Southern porker. These "razor-backs" may not look very "pretty," but they are "pearl," in the porcine sense of the term and the thin hams, swelled up by cooking, are mighty good eating. They are far ahead of overfat, flabby, corn fed pork.

FAIR DATES, 1892.

Baltimore Co., Timonium,	Aug. 30—Sep. 2
Cecil Co., Elkton,	Sep. 6—9
Montgomery Co., Rockville,	Sep. 7—9
Talbot Co., Easton,	Sep. 13—16
Frederick Co., Frederick,	Oct. 11—14
Washington Co., Hagerstown,	Oct. 11—14
Hartford Co., Bel Air,	Oct. 11—14
Niagara Co., Agricultural Society	
Lockport, N. Y.,	Sep. 15—18
Hillsdale, Michigan,	Oct. 3—7

Six Horses have records of trotting 20 miles inside of one hour. Capt. McGowan, 58:25; Controller, 58:57; John Stewart, 59:23; Mattie Howard, 59:30½; Trustee, 59:30½; and Lady Fulton, 59:55.

Seeds of Fruits

Let me suggest a solution for the question that has vexed horticulturists for many years:

"Why the seeds of cultivated fruits do not produce their kind with certainty when wheat, clover, &c., do always."

The reason, I think, will be found to be that fruits are always cultivated in such a manner that many different kinds are always in close proximity. All orchards are planted with different kinds, and the pollen intermixes, whereas wheat, clover, &c., are always planted in large fields so as to have a great preponderance of the pollen of like kind, which gives it sufficient prepotency to overcome tending to variation.

Isolate any one fruit and try the seed, and you will find that the seed will produce its like.—*London Hort. Times.*

Geese Feathers.

One item of profit in geese rearing is the feathers.

We have annually, until within a few years, imported great quantities of feathers, principally from Russia. At first they were of very good quality; but, ultimately, the Russians acquired the habit of mixing sand with them to increase their weight. This adulteration, with the heavy duty enforced by our government, made them cost about ten cents per pound more than our domestic feathers, and turning the current of trade, led to the annual exportation of American feathers from New Jersey, Ohio, Missouri, and other Western and Northwestern States.

Among all the feathers produced none with the exception of the plumes of the

ostrich, are more valuable than those of the goose.

This has led to the practice of picking geese very generally, a practice which has been assailed by some well meaning unwise people as extremely cruel.

It is a fact, however, that the geese pluck themselves about once in two months during the summer time, and the feathers are in this way lost.

But if they are plucked by man and at the proper time when no blood is in the end of the quills and just before they are ready to fall off themselves, not only are the feathers saved as a valuable article of commerce, but the operation is scarcely more cruel than removing the coat of a horse with a curry comb which he is shedding.

Of course picking geese too frequently and at improper times may be extremely cruel. Such a course we would not defend.

The picking should be done in a close room, as every breath of air will scatter the feathers and down.

The bird having been taken up, a long stocking should be drawn over its head and down the neck to prevent its severe biting. The wings must either be held or secured in some way, as they are powerful organs and capable of leaving black and blue marks where they fall. The bird might be secured to a table, as is recommended in fastening chickens undergoing the operation of caponizing.

The small feathers should be removed, and all the large ones, except four or five under each wing, which must be left to keep the wing from drooping. The down should be removed only in very warm weather.

The number of times it is advisable to

pick geese will depend upon the climate, some seasons being more favorable than others, but will average about three.

When the quill of the feather is ripe—that is, clear, not filled with blood matter—picking may be employed, but at no other times.

From three pickings about one pound of feathers will be obtained, and these will bring from fifty to seventy-five cents a pound, not a small item of profit where geese are kept in large numbers.

The goslings may be picked when about nine weeks old. At the first picking all the feathers on the back and shoulders, and the large ones on the hips should be left. In about six weeks they may be picked a second time and more freely.

Personally we should prefer not to pick them more than once before arriving at a marketable age, and that once when they were about three and a half months old.—*Poultry Yard*.

THE AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

Opinion of Mr. Dodge, Statistician of the
Department of Agriculture.

This country has not reached the limit of agricultural production. It has not even approached it. One-third of its area is either too dry or too wet for present cultivation, awaiting irrigation or drainage. Of the other two-thirds there is much not included in farms; its farm area is not all utilized, and the cultivated acre may become far more productive.

Farm labor is not sufficiently effective; its distribution could be more harmonious and profitable.

Prices of cereals have sometimes been reduced by over-supply.

Cotton with a product of 22,000,000 bales in three years, a quantity greater than the production of six years prior to 1860, begins to decline in price.

At the same time there is a failure to produce the sugar required, though there is cane land sufficient for an ample supply and beet-sugar lands *ad libitum*, without mentioning the possibilities of sorghum.

There might be tens of millions of dollars annually coined from various fibers, large extension of fruit-growing and introduction of many economic plants to be made the basis of new industries.

The material now produced for food consumption might be put in more attractive form for market and a large contribution levied upon the gastronomic and æsthetic tastes of consumers.

It is proper to say that the tendency is towards a better distribution of crops and to higher prices and better profits. The porportion of agricultural labor will decrease, nonagricultural will increase, agricultural production will be more varied, rural intelligence and skill will advance, and the farmer will be in a better position to demand and secure an equitable share in the net proceeds of national industries.

The Hydrangea.

The large flowered paniced hydrangea is one of the earliest plants to grow and one of the most ornamental.

It may be grown from cuttings or slips as easily as a currant, and will bear flow-

ers the second year, when the bunches are often as large as the whole plant.

It grows rapidly and is exceedingly hardy and is not disturbed by any insects.

The flowers are large conical panicles of small ones, white in color, sometimes tending to cream color. The flowers hang until frost, when they turn pink.

The garden hydrangea is a different plant, having the flowers in large rounded bunches.

Procure Pure Seeds.

Good advice can not be too often repeated, for in some matters one is prone to forget or neglect, and as regards the use of seeds on the farm this is often too true. It would seem to be just sheer folly to sow scrub seed upon good soil in the face of the fact that far better results would follow the use of pure seeds of known name and tested varieties.

Men do not now retain in use the old fashioned grain cradle; they use the new improved harvesters or self-binders. Why? Simply because it would not pay to do otherwise.

This principle is a sound, sensible one. Why not apply its rule to every other department of the farm?

Using light, chaffy, "run out" oats or any other similar seed is exactly the same as using the abandoned grain cradle or hand sickle. If it does not pay to use the one it does not pay to use the other.

Recently we examined a crib of corn on a farm where the soil was rich, where maximum crops might be produced, but where weeds had been allowed to wield their pernicious sway. No two ears were alike, none were of full size,

and the greater proportion were little better than nubbins. Then there were all sorts and sizes, red, yellow, white and marble, mixed and degenerated into mongrel varieties with huge cobs and small cobs, dents and no dents, even rows and irregular ones, filled tops and bald heads, and in short, not the slightest trace of pure family, or race, or claim to pedigree.

Now, had the farmer taken enough trouble to procure good seed of one sort, and a good sort at that, properly suited for his special district, what a different account his corn crib would have given of his season's work.

The good seed would not have been equal, however, to the task of mastering the field invaded by hostile hosts of weeds. Good seeds and proper culture usually accompany each other and their wedlock results in perfect progeny.

All seeds, like all breeds of live stock, tend to revert to a state of nature. The said state of nature is not calculated to command top prices in the market. The nearer it is approached the smaller the price; the farther we can depart from it the more preserve, improve and perpetuate the highest forms of vegetable and animal life evolved by man and nature's primary materials, the better will the price be that it commands.

The farmer that year after year persists in seeding his farm to poor seeds is his own worst enemy. He is choking the very life out of his business. The cure is easy if judiciously employed. Take heed this year.—*Ex.*

If you are not able to feed your cows generously, sell them.

THE BERRY FOR THE MILLION!

[ONE-FOURTH NATURAL SIZE.]

WARFIELD'S NO. 2 STRAWBERRY.

For the Maryland Farmer.

HISTORY OF THE WARFIELD STRAWBERRIES.

For the benefit of your many readers, I give you a history of the Warfield Strawberries, No. 1. and No. 2.

They were accidental seedlings found near my farm in the spring of 1883. I made a choice of 17 plants from many that grew there; set them in my garden and gave them good care the first year. In the spring of 1884, the plant which I afterwards called "Warfield No. 2," was so fine looking that I decided to set out 100 plants, I grew 10,000 that season.

I left 60 plants standing in the garden in a space two feet wide by two and one half long and that spring ('84) I picked one quart of berries every second day, for several pickings during the middle of the season. I shipped these berries to Delano and Son, Princeton, Ill., who sold them for 18c. a qt., while he sold good Wilson's Albany for 12½c. per qt.

After fruiting season, I moved the 60 plants to the field and made a matted row 5 rods long, and the 100 plants made another 15 rods long, to fruit in the spring of 1885.

I set out 3000 in the spring of '85 from the longest row, and waited to see it fruit. That year I shipped them by the crate (24 qts.), and all the parties to whom I sent the berries were so well pleased with them that I could not supply the demand for this fruit. The merchants sent me back, without my asking, the very best reports of them.

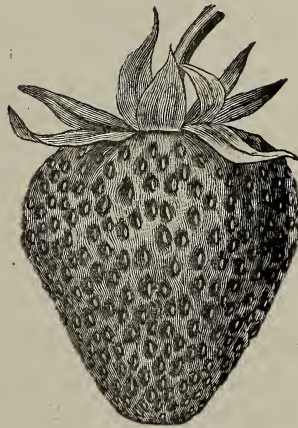
Then after the plants had fruited I in June set 7,000 more, which made me an acre to pick from in 1886.

The berries and plants improved on

aquaintance, until now I am growing for market eight acres of the two varieties, No. 1. and No. 2, the former being a staminate and the latter a pistillate.

I plant in separate rows 3½ feet apart, two rows of the No. 2, then one of No. 1. I suppose all strawberry growers understand now the importance of planting some good pollen bearing plants, near the pistillates to make them fruit.

During the season of '85 and '86, I made several tests of the shipping qualities of Warfield No. 2.



WARFIELD NO. 2.

After five days on the vines after ripe I picked them and sent them 250 miles. They arrived in fine order and sold for the best price.

I also picked a quart of the following three varieties, Warfield No. 2., Wilson's Albany, and Créscent. No. 2 and Wilsons kept eight days in my cellar and were in better shape then the Crescent was on the fourth day.

I am now growing seedlings and have

several of promise that I have fruited three years.

If desired I will give the Maryland Farmer my method of growing berries; also, how I grow seedlings. [We shall be pleased.—Ed.]

Enclosed please find \$1.00 for the Maryland Farmer, for one year. The name sounds dear to me, coming as it does from my native state. Wishing you every success.

Respectfully,

Sandoval, Ill.

B. C. WARFIELD.

P. S. I should have said the History of the No. 1 is the same as No. 2; only I introduced the No. 2 two years before No. 1.

B. C. W.

For The Maryland Farmer.

AUGUST WORK.

WEEDS.

The work of the cultivator is suspended—the crops are almost asleep in the heat and drought of summer, and, if there be lazy days in the midst of work, now are they excusable. But weeds take no rest, they know of no vacation, growth is the order! Sun has no power to destroy them, drought is only a laughing matter with them. You cut them off with the mower last month, but every stem put out new branches, and every branch is loaded with seeds. You uprooted them with the cultivator last month, but the first shower brought up their vitality again and they thrust their half dead rootlets into the soil and began again to thrive. Don't let up in the

battle. The weeds must go, and you must destroy them.

THE ORCHARD

Trim off the suckers every time you go through your orchard. It will scarcely stop you in your walk. Suckers are thieves, stealing the substance which should be developing your fruit. The tree is large and it takes a large amount of nourishment to perfect all its twigs, and leaves, and fruit. Every useless twig and every useless bunch of leaves must be put away.

THE POTATOES.

Now is the time of greatest moment for your potatoes. The bulbs are swelling. Pull out the weeds from the hills or rows. If you can keep the tops perfect and strong now, you will have a good crop. You have battled the beetles from the beginning, you have used the plow and the cultivator freely; but now the trial comes. Don't wilt under the heat; but watch and work, and instead of 100 bushels to the acre you may have 250 bushels, perhaps 300 or 400 bushels.

THE TEAMS.

Be very careful of the faithful teams, whose work brings all you have in cultivated crops. This hot weather is hard upon them. Give them frequent rests beneath the shade of an oak or elm. Every field should be provided with such a shelter from the sun. A sponge with cool spring water every hour, will be refreshing to their dusty nostrils. And when noon and night come to them a little extra attention will be gratefully received. These are the things which give life, energy, vigorous tone, health and willingness to the team.

THE COWS.

Oh, how the cows suffer from the flies!

Who would suppose their thick hides would be so sensitive? Shade and if it be possible a stream with shallow ponds, should be in every pasture. Examine frequently the roots of the horns and see if the troublesome flies are there. If the pasture is dried up or in the least deficient, a bucket of water with bran stirred into it morning and night will be needed—and don't be stingy with the bran. If you have good cows, and you should keep only good ones, extra feed will bring you extra returns.

POULTRY.

The great work this month is to keep everything in the coop or house scrupulously clean. Poultry should have range and shade throughout the month. The next thing to "range" where this is impossible, will be cold water, green food and cleanliness. They will find shade somewhere, in or out of their house. This water should not be exposed to the sun.

DUCKS.

It is not necessary that Pekin ducks should have either a stream or pond, as many suppose; but during this month, if a large part of their especial feeding could be thrown into shallow tubs of water sunk into the ground, it would be a great help to them so far as health, rapid growth, and general vigor are concerned. Swimming is not a necessity for the ducks, it is only an enjoyment for the eye of the owner.

DRAINING.

This is a good month in which to lay out all plans for drainage. Drainage is useful not only to carry away water, but also to deepen the soil so that it will hold moisture in a dry spell, and thus supply

the great wants of crops. Garden lands in the vicinity of large cities, are enabled to clear a thousand or more dollars an acre, because of the enormous quantity of fertilizers used, and their complete system of drainage. The principle holds good on farms; although it may be impracticable except in the case of intensive farming to use it so extensively.

THE SILO.

No farmer can do better than to prepare for the supply of his cattle with ensilage. Although the theory may be scientifically opposed, it has in practice been fully proved to be of great value and advantage. Science in theory, may prove that hay, corn, and dried fodder, are fully equal in nourishing properties to ensilage; but there is something in the water contained in the green grass, or in the green corn and stalks, which accomplishes vastly better work than can be obtained from the dry feed and common water of the farm. This is the month in which to prepare the Silo.

STRAWBERRIES.

New beds of these delicious fruits may be set out to best advantage this month. Let the ground be well prepared and well fertilized. Take land which has borne some crop of early vegetables, and has been kept free from weeds, if possible. Transplant runners of the present year—old plants are "no good"—on some cloudy or rainy day. Or, if you have runners which have been trained in small pots, and will carefully transplant these during this month of August, you will secure an almost full crop next spring. In previous numbers we have indicated how to treat runners intended

for setting in the garden or field, and will not repeat here.

PRICES.

The retail prices for good fresh vegetables and fruits have been remarkably high, during this entire season. Even currants and gooseberries, which are supposed to be in less demand than other small fruits, have been held at 12 and 15 cents for quart baskets, and the supply but light. Cucumbers, salads, early sauce of every description, have been "way up." The fact is patent: Maryland is the paradise of truckers in the present and in prospective.

VISITORS.

Don't allow your city visitors who have come out to spend two or three weeks in your country home to interfere with your work on the farm. Give them all the attention they can reasonably desire; for it is a pleasant thing to bestow the courtesies and favors of refined life; but do not neglect necessary work. Visitors will honor you all the more, if you attend to your business in your usual way having a pleasant word or a kindly act for them when the work is done.

TURNIPS.

The turnip crop may be placed in the ground during the first half of this month. In England it is the best crop for winter use, and as a renovator of the ground. Here and farther south, it requires the cool weather of the fall to perfect its growth and to insure its best quality. August sowing thus becomes even better than July; so that those who have not minded the old saying, "On the 25th of July, sow your turnips, wet or dry," may yet be quite confident of a good crop.

For The Maryland Farmer.

AMERICAN STAVES IN FOREIGN PORTS.

The Department of State has recently issued a Consular report of much interest on the American Stave trade abroad. The exportation of staves made from this Country to Europe has assumed large proportions, the most of them made from Southern wood and shipped from Southern ports.

The Report shows that nearly \$2,000,000 worth of American Staves were exported during the year 1890 and the demand increasing. Our Staves are greatly preferred on account of their superior density and elasticity.

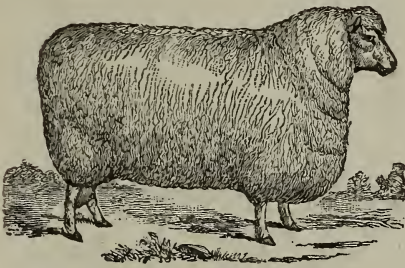
It is the general opinion of these Consuls that a strict attention to the trade will greatly enlarge the business. The duty is comparatively light which is another factor in their favor.

The Consul at Chemnitz states that Stave timber from American wood, if carefully cut, find a large market in Germany, as Oak timber is growing more and more scarce in that country. In 1890 Germany imported 7926 tons of Staves—America sending 350 tons. One large manufacturer in Frankfort-on-the-Main shows his preference for our staves by giving an order for all he used to a St. Louis firm.

From Catania, Italy, the Consul writes that the annual exportation for the place amounts to \$4,000,000 boxes of oranges and lemons, the wood for these boxes has all to be imported.

The southern white Oak is considered the best for this trade, and as it is found in great abundance throughout Maryland and the South, it is well worth the

attention those of having large wooded estates to look into and profit by the demand for this timber.



About Sheep.

In selecting a range for sheep care should be taken to remove from it, as completely as possible, all briars or burrs which would attach themselves to the wool. An ounce of prevention is worth more than a pound of cure, and this will save picking burrs from the wool afterward. It helps to avoid tangles and dirt and saves time and trouble in clipping and cleaning, increasing also the value of the wool.

No matter how large or small the range may be, there should always be plenty of shade and water, and a shelter be provided where the sheep can be kept at night or during inclement weather. It is a common practice to allow them to remain out at night or in the rain, and raisers do not seem to realize that by so doing they encourage the growth of disease and coarse hair. Dead hairs are always more plentiful on sheep exposed to the weather. The better protected and cared for the animal is, the finer and more valuable will its wool be.

At clipping time the sheep should be

thoroughly washed and dried before shearing. If this is not done the wool will retain a yellowish tinge, which cannot afterward be removed. The water used must be free from lime, as this forms sticky compounds with the soap and cannot be washed away. The soap used should not have much free alkali in it, as this will make the wool harsh and dry.

After clipping, the sheep must be carefully attended to, and particular pains taken to keep them sheltered at night or during bad weather. When sheep are clipped in early November they should not be allowed on the range in any but the brightest and warmest days, and should a cold wind come up, must be driven inside without delay.

Feeding Sheep.

English agricultural journals have repeatedly cautioned against feeding ensilage to ewes in lamb, because it sometimes causes abortion.

I believe Prof. Stewart said in the *Country Gentleman*, some time ago, that it was unsafe to feed it to ewes after they had been in lamb a month.

Gov. Hoard of Wisconsin said at a farmers' institute, last winter, that it was not always safe to feed ensilage to sheep.

I cannot say, from personal experience that it is unsafe, for no one in my vicinity, and I think in the whole country, makes that use of it; but the eminent authorities quoted are sufficient to lead me to advise not to feed it under the condition stated. It may answer well enough to feed it to fattening sheep, or to ewes after

lambling. Many do it and claim good results.

But there is a cheaper way to provide succulent feed for the animals, and one which is known to be safe.

Turnips are a more natural sheep feed, and as many tons per acre of them can be grown on the same land as of corn ensilage, and usually more. Soil that will grow 14 tons of corn ensilage to the acre will grow 500 bushels of turnips, which is 15 tons.

Such soil will previously grow two tons of clover hay. When the hay is off, the sod is turned and the turnip seed sown with a grain-drill, mixing one pound of seed with 100 pounds of commercial fertilizer, stopping up every alternate discharge aperture, and setting the drill to sow 100 pounds per acre.

No cultivation is necessary, and the turnips are gathered late in fall, when time can be spared for it.

Most of the labor in corn growing, harvesting, cutting and filling the silo is at a season when it is usually demanded elsewhere on the farm. Labor connected with growing and securing the clover and turnips can scarcely equal that of growing and securing the corn.

In the former case we have 15 tons of turnips and 2 of clover hay, and in the latter 14 tons of ensilage, and nobody would be willing to exchange the former for the latter.—*Galen Wilson, in C. G.*

CLYDESDALE OUTLOOK.

The outlook for the Clydesdale industry of America is in a very hopeful condition. There has been a decided improvement in the demand for Clydes-

dale horses during the past year. The active inquiry for Clydesdale mares during the past season has not been confined to new beginners, but many of the oldest and most successful breeders have been liberal purchasers.

The upward tendency in prices of well-bred Clydesdale stallions and mares gives increased confidence to breeders, who will not, for many years, be able to supply the large and growing demand for Clydesdale horses of approved form and breeding.

This manifest and growing preference for home-bred stock is one of the most hopeful and encouraging indications for increased demand upon our breeders of stallions and mares at better prices.

[The above is received from Col. Charles F. Mills, the Secretary of the Clydesdale Association, Springfield, Ill. and may be considered as reliable.—Ed. M. F.]

SADDLE HORSES.

There is a limited demand for Saddle Horses, which is growing, however, to be something worthy of the attention of farmers.

It is just as much a special work to raise a good saddle horse, as to raise a good trotter or pacer, and but few really good saddle horses are to be had. When they are found, they command an exceptionally good price.

The sire and dam should both belong to this class if possible, but the sire should be particularly chosen to secure the desired acquisition in spirit and in gait.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

Dogs make sheep keeping in many localities unprofitable.

The Merino, while they are of the best wool producers, is not the best for mutton.

If you sow peas late they are liable to mildew.

Poultry should not be allowed to roost in the stables, graneries or sheds.

Sheep shearing in Queensland this year lasted 8 weeks. There were 251,000 sheep sheared, employing 100 shearers. The average of wool to a fleece, lambs included, was about five pounds. The yield in pounds was about 1,180,740. At one shilling per pound, the value was not much short of £60,000 or \$300,000.

The average value of all the horn stock in the country is estimated at \$67 per head.

Horses of all ages when running at pasture should be carefully looked after every morning and night, to see that no accident has happened to any of them.

After the crops are harvested this Fall, go to work and improve your farm—lay drains, repair fences, plant trees. Paint your houses and clean up generally.

Minneapolis produces 37,000 barrels of flour daily.

Clean out your poultry house the first thing and then give it a liberal coat of white wash.

Cattle, no more than any other class of stock, will thrive best on one kind of feed.

Mr. Singerly, of the Philadelphia *Record*, will make an exhibit of a steer at the World's Fair, which will take the

lead of anything as regards weight ever exhibited. The weight of the Steer is to be 5,000 pounds and over, and is expected to be a fine specimen of cattle flesh. He is now fattening at Col. Singerly's Stock Farm at Gwynodd.

A scrub may yield a profit, but a pure bred animal would have yielded a larger profit, under the same circumstances.

One of the best feeds for beef cattle is corn and cob meal in equal quantities. This gives bulk and secures a better digestion.

Prepare to sow some rye when the corn is cultivated the last time.

There are few better investments in the country than those in southern timber lands, which must inevitably and steadily rise in value. The number of saw mills in the twelve southern states increased during the past decade from 6,266 to 12,250, the number of planing mills from 251 to 1,492, the capital invested in the lumber business increased 219 per cent., and the value of the lumber turned out by the saw mills increased 208 per cent. With timber growing scarcer every year, those who own well-wooded lands have a good thing, whether for present cutting or for future use. The immense investments made by outsiders show how the world appreciates the fact.

Casper County, Wyoming, will probably clip and ship 1,250,000 pounds of wool this year.

Nineteen thousand, three hundred acres of land in Wilkens county, Minnesota, 5,500 in Otter Tail, and 3,300 in Clay County were sold by the state auditor in May. All of this property except

the Clay-county piece, brought good prices.

There are 3,563 farms Butte County, South Dakota, comprising 580,080 acres, awaiting homesteaders.

Forty per cent. of the stockholders of the state and private banks in Kansas are farmers.

Jewell County, Kansas, raised 8,000,000 bushels of corn last year.

A mortgage company has purchased a large tract of land in the southwest part of Edwards County, Kansas, in which it proposes to colonize a settlement of Russian Jews. Hundreds of Israelites have already found the promised land in Western Kansas.

Apple Trees set out eighty years ago in New Haven, Conn, bore excellent fruit last year.

It has been asserted that in Jackson Missouri alone there are 200,000 acres of land untilled for want of proper drainage.

Messrs. Pearson & Toft, owners and managers of the North Western Bond and Trust Company, Dearborn St., Chicago, have recently published their report under date of May 31st, 1892. It shows that the total investment in loans made by that firm up to date is \$5,269,376.00, and that the interest overdue more than one day amounted to only \$2,292.50. This is a most remarkable showing and a record to be proud of. This Firm does a large business in its particular line of loans and Farm Mortgages in the West and in every respect is reliable.

Pocomoke City Fire.

Pocomoke City has been visited by the fire fiend and much of its business has been paralyzed for the time being. But like other places on the Eastern Shore it has enterprise and energy enough to insure its rapid recuperation. We shall expect to learn month by month of the erection of better buildings than those which were swept away, and of renewed activity and progress in that town. It has the sympathy of the whole State in its misfortune; but all have faith in its future.

New Men.

At a meeting lately held of the Traveling Dairy a lady struck the right key note when she said:

"We want a new lot of men in this country; you talk about improved methods of making butter and good appliances, but the men think anything will do for us to work with."

There is a great deal of truth in this statement. On the farm the men will have all the latest labor-saving machines, whether they are money-saving or not, but the ladies of the house have to be content often with the appliances that their grandmothers used, whereas \$10 or \$15 invested in new appliances and a good agricultural paper would mean easier work and a much better product.

In taking down the stove, if any soot should fall upon the carpet or rug, cover quickly with dry salt before sweeping and not a mark will be left.

MARYLAND FARMER,

H. R. WALWORTH, Editor.

A. C. KENLY, Business Manager.

The MARYLAND FARMER is published Monthly at 871 N. Howard St., Baltimore, Md., at the subscription price of \$1.00 a year in advance. New subscriptions can commence at any time during the year.

Payment for the Maryland Farmer when sent by mail should be made in a Post Office Money Order, Postal Note or Express Money Order. When neither of these can be procured, send the money in a registered letter. All postmasters are required to register letters when requested to do so.

Always give the name of the post office to which your Magazine is sent.

CONTRIBUTIONS:—All are cordially invited to express their opinions on any subject, give helpful talks to the inexperienced, and ask questions in any department.

All letters should be addressed,

FARMER PUBLISHING CO.,

871 N. HOWARD ST., BALTIMORE, MD.

Correspondents are specially requested to write their communications on separate slips of paper and only on one side, signing name and address.

Advertising rates sent on application.

Entered as second class matter at Post Office, Baltimore, Md.

We are mailing a large number of sample copies believing that we can largely increase our circulation by so doing, and any one not a subscriber to the MARYLAND FARMER who receives a sample copy will consider it a courteous invitation to subscribe.

We enclose an addressed envelope and a subscription blank, which kindly use in the manner prescribed.

The rapid progress into public favor made by the MARYLAND FARMER during the few months it has been under control of the Farmer Publishing Company is exceedingly gratifying to the directors and stockholders of the Co. From all sides come words and substantial appreciation in the shape of numerous new subscribers and a steady renewal on the part of those about expiring. Voluntary advertisements come flowing in, being a recognition of the advantage in a

business way of reaching the great body of readers of the MARYLAND FARMER. This paper goes to the Practical Farmers of the State and Country who are intelligent and far seeing. They consult our advertisements and business of a satisfactory character follows. Any one observing our paper closely will readily see the high class of advertisements which appear every month and how rapidly they are increasing. We aim to have a good, and instructive Journal, and will take care of our patrons.

READ OUR ADVERTISEMENTS, AND WIN OUR CASH PRIZES.

We will give two dollars in cash to the first person sending us a complete list of the miss-spelt words in our advertising columns.

If winner is not a subscriber, we will send one dollar in cash and the Maryland Farmer for one year—state advertisements and words.

THAT GREAT OFFER.

On the third page of the cover of this number, you will find an offer to which we would call your especial attention. If you should not wish to compete for this prize, some of your friends may. The World's Fair at Chicago will be the great event of one's life next year. It will cost but little work to roll in a goodly number of subscribers; but should the largest number not reach a dozen, it will bring the prize just the same. On these occasions, often, a very small number wins; but it is always well to set the figure to which you aspire well up and work for success.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The removal of the Agricultural College from its present location to Annapolis, has received some attention from the Press during June and July, based on an informal conversation with Gov. Brown, in which he stated his individual opinion, that unless some radical change could be effected at College Park, a removal would be preferable, so that the State could have full control of the College.

The Government farm of 200 acres at Annapolis, being at the time in close proximity, that place with its favorable surroundings, was naturally suggested. He, as well as all other informed parties, is well aware that the government will not part with their property in Annapolis and the transfer of the College to any place

not actually owned by the State, so that it may become a permanent institution under State control, is not to be entertained.

We are assured that this is the view of the Governor, and he does not antagonize in the least any wishes of the farmers of Maryland in this or in other respects as to the College. We realize, however, that he, as well as the great body of the farmers of Maryland, has been very much dissatisfied with the general management and appearance of things at College Park.

Two ownerships, viz: The State and the Stockholders, may be at the bottom of the untidy and uncomfortable appearance of things at the College: The farm fences only an apology for fencing; the main building needing repairs in every direction; sheds rotting down in filth at the very door of the building; manure piles with grass growing from their top, the picture of neglect; piles of ashes at the end of the building, the accumulation of shiftlessness; the barns and hog pens repulsive in appearance and the opposite of cleanliness and care. It has been thought that these things have grown out of the double ownership, because, where the State is the owner, everything appears thrifty, neat and orderly—witness, for example, the Penitentiary or the House of Correction and its farm.

Some such train of thought and reasoning, together with the undoubted sterility of a portion of the farm has led to the desire of changing the location of the College.

It is, however, felt to be a necessity that it shall remain for the present where it is, and the trial be made once more, under more strict supervision, to make it an honor to the State, and to the farmers of the State.

There may be some reluctance upon the part of the State to make the necessary provision, while the Stockholders are a passive party in the matter, and are destined to reap their portion of the valuable improvements which are necessary. But the fact that they are necessary involves the "heroic" treatment idea: The State must appropriate enough to place this building and farm in decent shape, or, no one in the State has a right to complain of the deficiencies, dilapidation and general failure of results.

Chas. B. Calvert has said that the farm has produced fine, remunerative crops in the past, and the late President Alvord thinks in another year it may be brought into a paying condition again. But it will require the management which constant State supervision implies to restore it to a neat, presentable condition and appearance.

We have received letters from many prominent citizens, all of whom are distinctly opposed to the removal of the Agricultural College at present; and some of them very much opposed to carrying it to Annapolis, even if it should be removed from its present location.

Mr. J. P. Silver writes very strongly on the subject, regarding Annapolis as a very unhealthy locality compared with the present one and the whole

movement for change uncalled for on the part of the farmers.

Hon. Barnes Compton considers the removal "impracticable if not indeed utopian." Doubts that the necessary legislation could be secured, and even if it could, fails "to see that it would be advisable."

Hon. J. U. Dennis thinks it would be a useless expenditure of money to duplicate the present improvements in another location and that the present place is more accessible than Annapolis.

Hon. F. C. Goldsborough, says, "I see no good reason for the change of location. The present situation is certainly more accessible than it would be at Annapolis." He is also of the opinion that "the only reasonable thing to do is, for the State to make specific appropriation in sufficient amount to make the needed improvements in the building and surroundings at the present location."

Mr. Chas. A. Wells, referring to the subject of removal, states very frankly "I am opposed to this step, since I have seen no reason advanced which would lead me to believe that those most deeply interested, the student, the farmer and the taxpayer, would be benefited by the project."

It is unnecessary to quote further from those who have written us. The entire testimony is to this same purport, and we have received no word which would lead us to suppose that the farmers of Maryland in any great numbers desire a removal.

If however the State could bring an amount of care to the institution,

which would insure for it money and first class buildings such as a College should have to become of real use to its patrons, the location would be of very little moment, and no place would be better than the present one.

Years ago (1886) this subject was seriously agitated and the MARYLAND FARMER, then owned and published by Ezra Whitman, since deceased, took very decided grounds against its removal. The present Editor was at that time the acting Editor and set forth views in harmony with those of the many letters recently received and some of which we have herein quoted. We have seen nothing thus far to change the position then taken as to its removal. We are open to conviction; but we must believe that the best interests of all concerned are at present centered in improving the management of College Park.

ROAD TAXES.

Why do farmers dislike to hear about or to pay road taxes? Simply because they see no improvement of the roads after years of expense. The winter and the Spring this year gave no better roads than last year, or year before last, or ten years ago. The money has been spent, or the labor has been given, and the roads remain just as bad as ever, when the rains come or the frosts are disappearing. If something permanent could be accomplished, taxes would be

cheerfully paid. Why not take measures for building good permanent roads?

FARM LABOR IN MARYLAND.

The question of farm labor in this state, is one of the most serious with which the farmer is confronted. From whatever standpoint it is viewed, it is a problem hard to handle and difficult of solution. And yet it is imperative that a solution be found speedily or more serious consequences will follow than those which are already so apparent. Negro labor, which has been and is now, the sole reliance of the farmers in nearly all the counties of the state, is no longer to be depended upon.

Ever since the war it has been going from bad to worse and now it is hopelessly and utterly demoralized. In many places, the farmer, instead of being able to control it, are controlled by it and wholly subject to the whims and caprices of irresponsible men and women, who work when they choose, unmindful of any contract they may have made and regardless of their employer's most vital interest. Not only is this the case with the small number of them now left on the farms and available for farm labor, but the situation is made more alarming—these words are none too strong—by the fact that there are very few of them left. The supply of farm labor is far below the demand, and will surely remain so until there is some radical change in present methods.

This is due to many causes, any

one of which would be sufficient to effect the situation very materially. First of all, the negroes have left the counties in large numbers for the cities. With the supply thus cut short by thousands, in reference to those that remain other causes operate. In a great many instances, the negroes have themselves become workers of land, either as owners or tenants, chiefly the latter. They supply the labor within themselves; and this means that entire families are at once and absolutely withdrawn from general service. In many other instances they succeed in one way or another in securing enough money to insure an existence, and this done, the inborn antipathy to work asserts itself and they retire from the field of active endeavor.

Too frequently, both young and old give themselves up to frivolities and personal gratifications at most inopportune times. Baseball clubs, debating societies, so called, and other means of enjoyment and amusement give place, with them, to all consideration of more important matters, and it is no uncommon thing, but indeed, quite frequent, especially in the Southern Maryland counties, to see the entire force of hands on a farm quit work at noon on Saturday in the midst of harvest to play base-ball.

The negro laborer of to-day knows, as he has never known before, how dependent the farmer is upon him, and just as long as this is the case he will be practically the master of the situation. In this condition of affairs farms will remain untilled and go from bad

to worse until the question solves itself in the one inevitable way, by the introduction of new labor. There can be but one way of doing this, and that is by immigration. Lands now abandoned, some of them for years, must be taken up and made productive by the infusion of this new element before there will ever be a return to agricultural prosperity in Maryland. Farms now too large for management by one man, must be cut up into smaller ones of 50 and 100 acres, that they may be made available for these new tenants and more susceptible of improvement.

The time is close at hand when this new state of things will come. The farmer, in many instances, may not see it because he does not see just how it is to come about; but the student of political economy, and of the trend which affairs are taking every day around us, sees it and welcomes its coming. There have been repeated attempts to bring about this much needed change within recent years and they have been made in a variety of ways, but for as great a variety of reasons unnecessary to be enumerated here, and most unfortunately, they have been abortive.

That this is the case, has tended in large measure to discourage many people from the hope of any greater success hereafter. But the outlook is more promising than is generally supposed. The ebb tide has about reached its lowest point, and the flood tide must follow.

The proper conditions exist, the land is here, the labor is to be had, by well

directed efforts, in spite of past failures, and there are most encouraging indications that the means are at hand—indeed, that the seed have already been sown.

CANDIES.

The Department of Agriculture bought two hundred and fifty samples of Candies in different parts of the country for analysis. After complete chemical tests the Department informs us that neither adulterations nor poisonous coloring matters are used in Candies in this country to any appreciable extent. The reports calculated to alarm the public, therefore, may be set aside as fabrications, and those who have a love of sweets may enjoy themselves without any fear of ill effects.

THE MOLE.

It is confidently asserted, by experimenters, that the Mole is the consumer of all kinds of cut worms and grubs. The white grub which injure lawns is especially esteemed by him as a dainty. One experimenter considers him as great a friend as the toad, and some even pay to have them placed in land where the grubs are especially troublesome. We know of them eating sweet potatoes; but we do not know how many grubs they may have devoured before touching the potatoes. If their presence is desirable, the many traps and inven-

tions to destroy them will come to naught.

GOVERNMENT AND SEEDS.

We observe that thirty thousand dollars is added to the appropriation for seed distribution. We hope that this is done for the purpose of enabling congressmen to make a more general distribution among their farmer constituency, of such ordinary vegetable seeds as will promote garden cultivation.

Seeds for experiment purposes, should be sent to the Experiment Stations; but all these garden vegetables should be sent to farmers, who need very much some such inducement to the cultivation of kitchen gardening.

It is a notorious fact that a vast majority of farmers have the very smallest apology for vegetable gardens in connexion with their homes, and in many localities, a good truck farm would be well supported by the families of neighboring farmers who need a regular supply of these articles.

The distribution of such seeds, therefore, in small packages, and in considerable variety, to each farmer, will be an invitation to gardening for his family benefit, and will be of great value.

We do not believe it will injure the seedsmen in the least. It will cultivate a desire for more and better varieties which the seedsmen can alone supply. They are short sight-

ed in opposing this government distribution. The government distribution is building up customers for them every year. Once started, they will not depend upon the uncertain receipts of the government seed, and the seedsmen will flourish.

We think the government is only recognizing the obligation to elevate the standard of the agricultural community by developing a disposition for home garden by seed distribution, just as it fills its obligation in other respects in Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations.

We hope the agricultural press will look upon this matter from some other standpoint than that hitherto assumed. They should remember that they are not confined behind the seedsmen's retail counter, and should take a little wider view of the objects and results of government seed distribution.

AGRICULTURE,

One of the Learned Professions.

The best equipped minds are the best farmers. Rapidly, farming is becoming a matter of brain instead of muscle. Its processes are carried forward by scientific principles, and results are in the future to be as sure as in any of the sciences. The farmer is to stand as the peer of the most learned in the other professions, of medicine, law, or divinity. For ages he has been the object of ridicule; but a new age is coming when he will

turn the the tables on his old time scoffers. We rejoice that it is so.

BOOKS FOR REFERENCE.

When we read notices of papers, reports, or Books of any kind which say, "these are valuable for reference," what do we think?

We think they are not written in a popular style, will not be generally read, are not indeed expected to be of immediate or general interest.

The vast body of reports from Experiment Stations, Agricultural Colleges, and even the Agricultural Bureau at Washington, "are valuable for reference."

We would that it were not necessary to place this phrase so often in connexion with these reports—filled up with tables of figures—"dry as dust" to the farmer.

Popular writings—plain and to the point—in the very simplest of good Saxon English, which the least scientific can readily understand, and by which the least learned can profit, should be the rule in all agricultural reports for the people.

Persons of even moderate information may laugh at this idea; but we know whereof we speak. A report or bulletin, in simple words, without a single table, or a single chemical term, is worth a hundred, devoted to scientific experiments in scientific language, and filled with figures.

Results, if written in words of one syllable and plain to excess from lack of illustration, are always blest to the

farmer, even though he may be as learned as the most gifted professor in college.

BALTIMORE Co FAIR.

This Fair promises this year to be of a very exceptional character both in its management and in the variety of its exhibits. It has been published that everything that would be considered gambling will be excluded from the grounds, as well as the sale of intoxicating liquors. It is the intention of the FARMER PUBLISHING Co. to be prominently represented on the Fair grounds, and we hope to show to the farmers of Baltimore County one of the best Agricultural Magazines published in our country, and one well worthy of their patronage.

Joseph Jefferson, M. A.

Yale has conferred the honorary degree of "M. A.," Master of Arts, upon this celebrated actor. This is a just recognition of a power and character that rises above all academic attainments and eclipses the routine of merely scholastic pursuits.

MILLIONAIRES.

The New York Tribune gives a list of 3,218 millionaires in 32 States, estimated to own at least one quarter of all the property in those States. They have obtained their wealth in about the fol-

lowing proportion: One out of five of them from manufactures, one out of six from mercantile business, one out of eight from real estate, one out of twelve from banking, etc., etc. These protected industries and monopolies are devouring the substance of the nation—the signs of danger should be seen and felt by the people.

DUCKS—POSTAGE.

We have received a letter making special inquiries about the profit to be derived from ducks. While we are personally well satisfied that they are very profitable—even much more so than chickens—we would recommend the writer to address, with stamp for reply, Mr. James Rankin, South Easton, Mass.

We have constant inquiries from all parts of the country, which we would be glad to answer by letter if the parties writing us would enclose the necessary postage stamps. The tax would be very heavy if we answered all, and therefore we are obliged to decline answering when no stamp for postage is enclosed.

AG'L COLLEGE—PRESIDENT.

R. W. SILVESTER, President of Charlotte Hall Institute, was elected to the Presidency of the Maryland Agricultural College by a vote of eleven to six, of the Board of Trustees, and will enter upon his duties with the commencement of the Fall term.

Pres. Silvester has met with such success at Charlotte Hall, that we have good reason to believe a decided improvement will be introduced in all the departments of work connected with the College. Let everyone give him a hearty co-operation, and let us strive to make this Agricultural College, equal to, if not superior to, any in our country.

A Good Sign.

The Baltimore County commissioners have agreed to accept the proposition of John K. Cowen to give \$600 a mile for the improvement of the three miles of road extending from Cromwell's bridge to the Harford turnpike, provided the commissioners will pay \$300 a mile. The commissioners agreed to pay \$300 out of the levy for 1892, and ex-County Treasurer Yellott said he would secure the other \$600 with the understanding that it was to be refunded out of the levy for 1893, without the county paying interest. Mr. Cowen also offered to furnish unbroken stone on the road for thirty cents a perch, and this proposition was also accepted.

Palo Alto.

Humphreys' Veterinary Specifics are now used on the stock farm of Gov. Stanford, the home of Sunol, Arion, Palo Alto, etc. This completes the list of prominent stock owners who have adopted the use of Humphrey's Veterinary Specifics.

Beecham's Pills will save doctor's bills.

Decency at the Fairs.

Associations are making preparations for the annual fairs to be held this fall, and within the next six weeks will dispose of most of the fair ground privileges. Many associations feel that they must strain every nerve to raise money for the payments of premiums that will compare favorably with those offered by neighboring counties, and will be tempted to welcome anything and everything that promises to bring in a little revenue. They will be beset with offers of \$50, \$100 or \$500 for the privilege of running cane games and fortune wheels and various other gambling devices.

Before these offers are made and accepted we want to have our little say in the matter. An agricultural fair of which gambling in any form is a part, is an abomination; a disgrace to the calling which it is supposed to represent and which it is its avowed object to lift up and make better. Managers who either tolerate or are not actively opposed to the introduction of all gambling devices are guilty of an outrage on common decency, and openly insult the very people whose patronage they solicit, and upon whom the real success of the fair depends.

Fairs, when properly conducted, are most potent factors in raising agriculture to its proper level among the occupations; but when they are prostituted to the extent of becoming headquarters for licensed swindlers, with the farming exhibits merely serving the purpose of lending the whole respectability, they are better suppressed. Let us have our fairs free from gamblers this fall, or let us have none.—*Kansas Capital*.

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

We call especial attention to this list of Nurserymen, Seedsmen, Florists, etc. They all issue good Catalogues and will cheerfully send you one free, if you write referring to the Maryland Farmer. We believe every one of them to be reliable.—[Ed. M. F.]

E. Moody & Sons, Lockport, N.Y. Niagara Nurseries. Established 1839

Crosman Bros, Seeds and Plants, wholesale and retail. Rochester, N.Y.

F. Barteldes & Co., Kansas Seed House. Lawrence, Kas.

P. J. Berckmans, Trees, plants, etc., adapted to the South. Augusta, Ga.

Orchard Work.

There is little orchard work to be done. Thin out the fruit where it has made too thick a stand. A tree should not be allowed to bear fruit enough to make it necessary to prop up the limbs. Thin them down now by picking off the poorest specimens, and those that are punctured by curculio or the codling moth. There should not be any of those if the spraying is properly done.

If the young trees are growing too fast this is a good time to head them in, if time can be spared for such work. A farmer should not have so much work that he cannot find time to do it all, but many of them do, and sometimes must lose by neglecting something.

The thinning of the fruit is more important now than heading in the tops and branches, as the smaller number of better sized fruits will bring more money and it sells faster at high prices than poor and small fruit does at low prices, while the heading in can be done as late as September.

Strawberry beds are in good condition for turning over, if not desired to grow from or to be kept for another year. The abundant foliage in the matted row is a good green manuring, and the matted row of two-year old plants does not furnish as good plants for setting as those which grow where the vines are not so thick.—*American Cultivator*.

Thin out the Fruit.

Nature in its abundance very often sets far more fruit than a tree or bush can bring to perfection.

It not only is a bar to fine specimens that year, but is often exhaustive to the bush for the next year.

Even for orchard growing many contend it pays to thin the fruit, as first class, uniform fruit will sell at a profit where the ordinary is sometimes a drug in the market.

We are not, however, thinking just at present of the market fruit grower, he being supposed to know what is best, but of that grown in the home garden.

If there are any of our readers who have never tried the effect of thinning heavy crops of fruit let them begin this year.

On the native grapes, instead of allowing three or four bunches to a shoot, cut off to, say, two bunches to a shoot.

Thin out peaches and apricots and such fruit where they are manifestly too thick.

This operation is best performed after the first dropping of fruit, when they

begin to swell freely. It sometimes happens that enough fail to fertilize and drop at about this time naturally. This, of course, will need to be taken into consideration.

Try the thinning process on any of the small fruits and see its effect; but a certain amount can be fairly carried on any plant, and this may be centred in a given quantity or perfect specimens, or the whole mass will be of an inferior quality.—*Prairie Farmer*.

The furnishing of grass sod for city and town lawns and plots is a flourishing industry among a certain class of farmers in the vicinity of New York. They sow grass seed in the autumn, cut and tend the grass carefully for two years and in the third spring cut it for sod.

For The Maryland Farmer.

WICOMICO CROPS.

The farmers of Wicomico county are busily engaged in thrashing their wheat which is turning out very well, lands producing ten to thirty bushels per acre.

The corn crop promises to be a large one, although the dry spell through which we have just passed cut it somewhat short, and the cut worm or borer has made inroads upon it in some places.

The berry crops have been quite profitable. The aggregate profits from all kinds of berries shipped from the county will net about \$200,000, while all kinds of truck have turned out well.

Any farmer or trucker in Wicomico, who has industry with some skill, can

make money even at the present low prices of produce; because we have ample means of transportation and freights are moderately low.

Some people of course complain of high rates on produce, but this is because they do not put their truck in good order. They mix everything—good, bad and indifferent—together, instead of shipping only the best and getting therefore the best prices. Then they would pay less freight and get more money.

There is no place where skillful farming will pay better than in Wicomico County. Lands are cheap and productive. Lands here which can be bought for ten or fifteen dollars per acre are as good as those sold for eighty to one hundred dollars per acre elsewhere; and there are now in our market large tracts of land for sale which can be bought for twelve dollars per acre, one fourth cash, balance in one, two and three years.

Come to Wicomico and buy a cheap farm.

FORESTER.

Salisbury, July 14, 1892.

Sending up shoots from the roots will prevent the growth of young trees, and especially of the pear. Keep down all shoots and occasionally rub off the extra buds from the trunk, so as not to overtax the trees.

Go to Ocean City.

The B. & E. S. R. R. will sell season tickets from Baltimore to Ocean City at \$4.00—or Saturday 3-day tickets at \$3.00. Pier 9, Light-st. Boat leaves 7 A. M. and 3.45 P. M.

MARYLAND ITEMS.

Mr. D. L. Kenly, of Messrs. W. P. Townson & Co., harvested over 100 tons of Timothy Hay from his Farm near Hagerstown.

Wheat harvest in Carroll County, below the average. Potatoes promise well, Cherries a failure. There will be a short crop of Tomatoes.

Hon. John Henry Sellman, of Anne Arundel County, ex-Collector of Internal Revenue, died on July 7th.

At the July meeting of the Managers Md. House of Correction a number of changes were made in the minor officers. Gen. Frank A. Bond, a new director, attended his first meeting—he was at one time Sup't of the Institution. Mr. Jesse J. Moore was unanimously re-elected Superintendent. Mr. Moore is a most capable and efficient officer.

The Fish market is good in Easton.

Mr. David N. Carrington, a prominent Farmer of Talbot County, is dead.

Hon. Pere L. Wickes appointed by Gov. Brown to succeed Judge Duffy, deceased, at Baltimore, is a native of Kent County, Md., nephew of the late Judge Chambers, and studied law with Hon. S. Teackle Wallis. He was Judge of the York County Court, Pa., from 1882 to 1885. His reputation at York was that of a careful, conscientious, fearless Judge.

A memorial Window has been placed in All Hallows Church, Snow Hill, in memory of Bishop Lay—the subject selected is the first confirmation at "Samaria."

A vein of flowing water has been struck at Ocean City at a depth of about 200 feet. Geologists say it comes from the Mountains of Western Maryland.

The yield of wheat in the vicinity of Upper Marlboro is better than expected. Mr. Chas. Traband will get 1,030 bushels

from 54. Mr. Frank Hill thrashed 1,500 bus. a yield of about 20 to 1. Mr. Chas. J. Bonaparte planted 42 bushels, yield 900. Mr. Tom Bowling obtained a yield of over 20 bushels to the acre.

Mr. Robert Crain of the Liquor License Board owns a fine Farm in Charles Co. He has been stocking it with fine breeds of Cattle, &c.

If you find the shade tree is grateful these days, consider it as a reminder that you should be planting others next fall or spring.

Mr. Hatersley W. Talbot, of Montgomery Co., has sold the Thompson Farm of 360 acres near Gaithersburg to Mr. John B. Dimond for \$16,000.

Wheat sold at \$8.00 per bushel in Snow Hill, Md., in 1876. (It was a year without a summer).

Miss Hattie McKenny, daughter of Wm. McKenny, Esq., of Centreville, gave a Ball in the Town Hall on July 14th. It was the most delightful social event of the season, and was largely attended.

The great 250 H. P. engines which are in the Cable Road power houses on Druid Hill Ave. were made by Messrs. Robt. Poole & Son, Woodberry, Baltimore. The boilers by Thos. C. Basshor & Co., at their works on Federal Hill, Baltimore.

Ex-Fish Com. G. W. Delawder, of Garrett Co., has purchased the McHenry Farm and is constructing another lake two miles beyond Lake Cleveland.

W. Oliver T. Watkins, of Cedar Grove, Montgomery Co., has been stricken with paralysis.

The Camp Meeting at Seals Island began July 29, and will continue ten days.

Albert Mitchell robbed the First Nat'l Bank of Havre de Grace of \$5,000.00. He was sent by the Bank for the money to the United

States Express Co.'s office, obtained it and decamped.

At the July term of the Circuit Court of Queen Anne Co., at Centreville, Judge Robinson, a Judgment for \$205,082.26 was rendered against the Queen Anne & Kent R. R. in favor of the P. W. & B. R. R. Co

Maj. A. F. Smith, U. S. Agent in charge of improvements of Eastern Shore Rivers, etc., has made a report of the year's work to Col. Wm. P. Craighill.

The Misses Carter are building a \$15,000 House at Catonsville to be used in connection with their School. Mr. Wm. Gerwig is the contractor.

Burglars have been doing extensive work at Laurel.

Judges Miller and Jones refused the mandamus in the Wailes case, opinion filed at Annapolis. Judge Roberts filed a dissenting opinion. The case now goes to the Court of Appeals. The case involves the payment to Wailes of \$111,389.94 as commissions on the return to the State by the U. S. Government on account of direct War tax.

A new Grain Elevator with storage capacity of 50,000 bushels has been erected in Frederick.

The Messrs. Dickey & Son have lately established in connection with their Cotton and Woollen Mills near Ellicott City, a dispensary for the benefit of their operatives.

The Fallston Farmers Club met Saturday, July 9, at Orange Stock Farm, the farm of Mr. Walter P. Beckford and home of the fine young stallion—Orange Chief. The next meeting will be August. 6, at Bush Grove the home of Mr. B. F. Warner.

Mr. Wm M. Edelin, of Harford Co., sold recently 38 head of Cattle at 4½ c. per lb—They were shipped to England.

Sam'l Fenner the alleged murderer of

Mrs. Richards, established an Alibi at the preliminary hearing at Elkton. Senator, Hayes of Baltimore was his Counsel.

Col. John B. Thomas, of Frederick states that it is his opinion that the Wheat yield of his County will not amount to more than 1,800,000 bushels or from 500,000 to 700,000 less than last year.

The Creamery at Berlin, Md., is furnishing Ocean City Hotels with Ice Cream and Butter.

Mr. Harry Purnell, of Jenkins Neck, Worcester Co., sends us word that the Corn Crop in his section will be larger this year than for the past five years. Oats and Hay Crops good.

Talbot's wheat yield will be two-thirds of a crop and no more.

The building business is booming on Tilghman's Island both in vessels and houses.

Caroline Wheat Crops is said to be one fourth short.

120 to 160 dozen Soft Crabs are shipped daily from Queenstown.

Gov. Biggs, of Delaware, has 77,000 peach Trees on his Maryland Farms and does not expect to realize 100 baskets.

Wm Jeffers, of Farmington, recently sold a pair of horses to Lancaster parties for \$600.

The Farmers Alliance of Caroline County has selected J. W. Kerr, J. Springle Kelly, and Frank H. Jones delegates to the State Convention at Balto. Aug 9th. Officers elected for the ensuing year were J. W. Kerr, President; Frank H. Jones, Vice President; Henry Irwin, Treasurer; J. Springle Kelly, Secretary; A. Armstrong, Lecturer.

The Charles County Farmers Alliance held a meeting at Port Tobacco on July 11. Officers were elected as follows: Hugh

Mitchell President, Alex. Bowling, Vice President, and R. T. Halley, Secretary. Dr. John T. Diggs and Arthur W. Thomas were elected delegates to the State Farmer Alliance Convention which meets in Baltimore, August 9.

The Gas Wells at Parsonburg Wicomico Co., discovered over a year ago, emit a milk white fluid strongly charged with sulphur. Oil forms on the surface of this fluid if left standing over night. It is thought by scientists that this indicates the presence of Coal.

The Gardener's Club of Baltimore will hold its Show on November 15-18. Mr. Wm. Fraser is President, and I. S. Perry, Secretary.

Mr. John W. Oliver, the well known Quarryman of Granite, died on Sunday, July 10th, from injuries received by being thrown from his buggy.

Summer Excursion Ticket.

To all Northern and Eastern seaside, lakeside, and mountain resorts, to Deer Park and Oakland, the Virginia Springs, Niagara Falls, Luray Cavern, Gettysburg, and to all other points where people gather in search of health and pleasure, are now on sale at all Baltimore and Ohio ticket offices at greatly reduced rates. These tickets will be sold from July 1 to September 30, and are valid for return passage until October 31. Before selecting your route or resort consult the B. and O. summer excursion book, in which shortest routes and lowest rates, via "Picturesque B. and O." to all resorts from points on that road east of the Ohio River; profusely and artistically illustrated. This book can be procured free of charge upon personal

application to ticket agents, B. and O. R. R. Co., or you can have it mailed to you by sending name and address with 10 cents in stamps to Chas. O. Scull, Gen'l Passenger Agent, Baltimore, Md.

NOMINATIONS.

Democratic :

President, Grover Cleveland, of N. Y.
Vice Pres., Adlai E. Stevenson, of Ill.

Republican :

President, Benj. Harrison, of Ind.
Vice Pres., Whitelaw Reid, of N. Y.

Peoples :

President, Jas. B. Weaver, of Iowa.
Vice Pres., J. G. Field, of Va.

Prohibition :

President, John F. Bidwell, of Col.
Vice Pres., J. B. Cranfill, of Tex.

Nominations of the Democratic Congressional Conventions are as follows:

First District: Ocean City, July 20th,
Hon. Henry Page.

Second District: Port Deposit, June 6th
Hon. J. Fred C. Talbot.

Third District: Broadway Institute,
June 4th, Hon. Harry Wells Rusk.

Fourth District: China Hall, June 4th,
Hon. Isadore Rayner.

Fifth District: To be held at Laurel,
August 24th.

Sixth District: Frederick, July 13th,
Gen. Wm. M. McKaig.

The Republican Nominees will be announced when made.

Ripans Tabules cure indigestion.

Ripans Tabules : at druggists.

Ripans Tabules cure torpid liver.

BOOKS, CATALOGUES, &c.

One of the best books for the Amateur Poultryman is the little volume, *Five Hundred Questions and Answers about Poultry*. Almost every imaginable question concerning management and mismanagement, health and disease, will be found here with its appropriate answer. The price is only 25cents, and we can supply it to our readers.

Harpers Monthly, comes loaded with good things, just the work to lie in the hammock beside you, while enjoying the August Vacation.

The Century, never better than in the great variety which this month will attract the eye and satisfy the mind.

St. Nicholas ready for the young people of the family, as rich in matter as it is healthful in influence.

Review of Reviews, the very thing for the thousands of busy business men, who wish to keep up with current events.

The Delineator. No work can take the place of this in the family. All others seem dwarfed beside it. It is the purely practical nature of the work which brings up its subscribers to the hundreds of thousands. Then how much is given for \$1.00 a year! The Butterick Pub. Co., N. Y., make glad the hearts all through our country.

Our Little Ones must be had, if you wish a good thing for the boy or girl just beginning to read, and one who enjoys expressive pictures. Boston, Mass.

Vice president Morton has promised to exhibit his celebrated herd of Guernseys at the coming Columbia Dairy exhibit, to be held at Madison Square Garden, New York, in October; and negotiations with

breeders of Ayreshires, Holsteins and Jerseys are on hand, with a view of having them on exhibition.

Mr. Pabst, the Millionaire Brewer of Milwaukee, has bought the famous young stallion Faustino 2.14¾ at three years, price paid \$25,000.

A Chance to Make Money.

I have berries, grapes and peaches, a year old, fresh as when picked. I use the California Cold Process; do not heat or seal the fruit, just put it up cold, keeps perfectly fresh and costs almost nothing; can put up a bushel in ten minutes. Last week I sold directions to over 100 families; anyone will pay a dollar for directions, when they see the beautiful samples of fruit. As there are many people poor like myself, I consider it my duty to give my experience to such, and feel confident anyone can make one or two hundred dollars, round home, in a few days. I will mail sample of fruit and complete directions, to any of your readers, for 18 two cent stamps, which is only the actual cost of the samples, postage, etc., to me. I ask nothing for the directions.

Mrs. William Griffith, New Concord, Ohio.

Care of a Horse's Legs

"Should we wash the mud off a horse's legs, or let it dry on and then brush it off?" Good horsemen differ on this point. This is the answer given in Rural New-Yorker: "If the mud could be quickly dried off, the best way would be to let it dry, and then brush it cleanly off. But if that is not possible, it is evident that so long as it remains there undried, it keeps the skin of the hock wet—the very thing to avoid. Hence apparently the best thing to do is to get rid of it in the quickest possible

manner. This is attained by washing and sponging. But if this is done it must be followed up by a thorough drying. If this is not done, the second state will be worse than the first. To avoid grease, have dry hocks in the stable, free from the lodgment of dirt.

PEN-MAR.

Order of Dancing under the direction of Prof. Jas. W. Bangert.

On Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

1. Waltz—Love's Confession Waldteufel
2. Lancers—Wang Moses
3. Polka—High School Cadet Sousa
4. Schott.—Poetry of Motion Rollinson
5. Lancers—Robin Hood Wiegand
6. York—Frauen Hertz Strauss
7. Waltz—Reiley and the 400 Witt
8. Lancers—Indigo Strauss
9. Polka—Pretty Maiden Conterno
10. Schott.—Belles of Beaux Rollinson
11. Waltz—Robin Hood Moses
12. Lancers—Hunting Song Bendix
13. York—Mariana Waldteufel
14. Galop—Country Delight Kerssen
15. Polka—Lydia Faust
16. Waltz—Wang Wiegand
17. Lancers—Globe Bendix
18. Schottische—Ida Wiengarten

On Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

1. Waltz—Illusion Waldteufel
2. Lancers—La Cigale Wiegand
3. Polka—Ta-ra-ra Boom-de-ray Witt
4. Schott.—Through the Clover Engel
5. Galop—Athalia Moses
6. Waltz—Vogelhandler Teller
7. Lancers—Vogelhandler Teller
8. Polka—Appola Strouss
9. Schottische—Pretty as You Gounard
10. Yorke—LaCreole Lamothe

11. Lancers—Northern Melodies Moses
12. Waltz—Christmas Dreams Bach
13. Polka—A Strait Tip Witt
14. Schottische—Petticoat Dance Cristie
15. Galop—Boller Herrman
16. Lancers—Jolly Fellows Moses
17. Waltz—Village Swallows Strauss
18. Polka—Rocco Waldteufel

Special Excursions.

- Aug. 4. Lutheran Reunion.
- Aug. 11. From Winchester. Sarah Zane Fire Co.,
- Aug. 17. Washington Lodge, A. F. & A. M., Afternoon Excursion.
- Aug. 18. Reformed Church Reunion Day.
- Aug. 23. Citizen's Family Afternoon Excursion.
- Aug. 25. Firemen's Alliance Day.
- Sep. 5. Reunion I. O. Mechanics.

How to Make Money.

I read in your valuable paper how William Evans tried selling pictures and wringers and did not succeed, and how he tried selling platers and made \$28 a week. This gave me the idea that I might succeed. I also sent for one of H. F. Delno & Co's Lightning platers, of Columbus, Ohio, for \$5, and received a fine machine that pleased several of my friends so well that I have sold four of them for \$10 apiece and cleared \$20, besides doing a large amount of plating. I tested the machine by plating a brass ring in ten minutes. Any one can make money selling these platers, or they can get all the work they can do and make from \$20 to \$30 a week, in plating in gold, silver or nickel. Every farm house I visited had spoons, knives and forks to plate. I hope others will profit by my experience, as I have profited by Mr. William Evans' experience.

B. F. O'DELL.

Ripans Tabules assist digestion.

For the Maryland Farmer.

THE TRUE STORY OF A KING.

BY FANNIE ROPER FEUDGE.

SIAM is the country over which this king reigned—a grand, fertile, populous domain, lying within the second great river basin of the Indo-Chinese Peninsula, as Burmah does in the first. Its capital and metropolis is Bangkok, the “Venice of the Orient,” which has now a population of nearly six hundred thousand; with telegraphs, Post-office delivery, colleges and high schools, steam mills and printing presses; while the flags of all nations float over its harbor, inviting the commerce of the world.

This beautiful land, that sixty years ago was sealed against all foreigners, is to-day in treaty relations with all Christian countries; her people are all accessible to the Christian missionary, and next to the Mikado of Japan, the King of Siam is the most progressive monarch in Asia.

But none of these “modern improvements” had been heard of, in that far off land, in the early days of Prince T. Monfanoi, the hero of the ship building story, in the July number of the “Farmer”; and it was his steady hand guided by a strong, brave spirit that gave the first impetus to public progress in his beloved land.

For many centuries past the Siamese have been accustomed to have two Kings, who reign conjointly, each receiving royal honors and living in regal style in his own palace; while the revenues and cares of the State are divided between them. They are not rivals, but associates, and usually of near kin.

In the reign that preceded the present, the “first and “second” kings

were full brothers; the “first king” the senior by ten years. They both died within a single year; and each was succeeded in office, by his eldest son.

The “First King,” the present reigning monarch, is now in his thirty-eighth year; and the “Second,” the late “King George Washington of Siam,” whose lamented death was so widely heralded through the Press of Europe and America, died at Bangkok, August 28th, 1885, aged forty seven. The office of “Second King” has since been vacant; and in accordance with the royal etiquette of Siam, will probably remain unfilled during the remainder of the present king’s reign.

The respective fathers of these two young kings were the most remarkable men Siam has produced in modern times—true patriots, whose surprising genius and sterling virtues have left a lasting impress for good upon their realm and people. They were the sons of a warrior king of great renown—the only sons of his queen, or “Superior Wife;” and born when their royal sire was far advanced in years.

At the advent of the first, fetes and processions, songs and acclamations proclaimed the nation’s joy, that was still more augmented by the birth of the second; as the “succession” through the full royal line, seemed thereby secured.

Ten years had intervened between the natal days of these royal brothers; but despite the disparity of age, they soon became loving companions—an affection that never once waned during their eventful lives; and in later years, it was a love so beautifully

unselfish, that each was willing, for the sake of the other, to resign the honor of being "Supreme" monarch of the richest country in Asia.

For ten happy years, the little princes grew together, side by side, with never a sorrow nor a care—in childhood wise above their years, and of richest promise for the future, as the undoubted "Heirs to the Golden Throne."

But between the joyous days of their beautiful childhood and youth, and the grand, national acclaim that restored the legal Heirs to the throne of their fathers, there came a hiatus of twenty seven long years of sorrow, when at the death of their royal father, the Crown had been usurped by an illegitimate half brother and the young heirs were hunted down like wild beasts, a price set upon the head of the elder, as the one most to be feared; and both forsaken by many, who during the last hours of their royal sire, had sworn undying allegiance to the legal heirs.

As the only possible means of security for his life, the older of the two Princes—then twenty years of age—fled to a Buddhist temple, shaved his head, donned the "sacred yellow robe," and became a priest; and when once in the priesthood, he was, by virtue of his royal birth, High Priest of the kingdom. Then his life was secure, for in Buddhist lands, not man, woman, or child can be bribed or bullied into laying hands upon the sacred person of a priest; and all from prince to peasant, must in passing, do him reverence.

The extreme youth of the ten year old brother, causing him to be less feared by the usurper, he was suffered to remain at large; and after the older Heir had en-

tered the priesthood, the little prince returned to the palace provided for him by his father, and there grew to manhood.

His boyhood's promise was more than realized in the mature virtues of his manhood. He was the idol of the nation—at least of that portion of it who were wise enough to comprehend and appreciate his wise character, and his untiring devotion to the best interests of his country.

They saw now, when too late, the mistake they had made in placing on the throne a conceited intriguing despot, instead of the rightful heirs. The usurper also regretted that he had not been wise enough to put out of his way forever, this popular favorite, whom now he durst not touch, for fear of a general uprising of the people. But he watched the young Prince with a jealous eye; kept spies continually about him; and under pretence of caring for the health of his "beloved (?) brother," caused many a potion to be administered by "the king's private physician" to the obnoxious Prince, who never knew that each dose would not be his last.

Thus he lived during the twenty seven years of the old usurper's reign—kept out of his rights by one every way unworthy; compelled to occupy a subordinate position, when he should have been Supreme; and his very life hanging as it were by a thread, liable at any moment to be snapped at the beck of an unprincipled despot, who hated him and would rejoice in his destruction.

Such was the secret he carried locked in his own heart; the sad lesson he had learned in his young manhood, and its salutary teachings had been, as he told

Pra nai Wai, "the grandest victory may be borne of defeat, and the noblest purposes attained, by giving oneself for his country." For this noble Prince, instead of sitting idly about to deplore his own misfortunes, devoted both mind and heart to the grand work of improving and exalting the condition of his people; and this even before he came to the throne, as joint ruler with his "priest brother," after the usurper's death.

He reigned as "second King" Somdet Pra Pawarendr—Kamesr—Maha Waresr, in conjunction with the "priest King" from 1851 to 1868, nearly eighteen years, that were well filled with wise and energetic service for the good of the nation.

Theirs was a peaceful and prosperous reign, ushered in with rejoicings, and memorialized by such a march of improvement as will perpetuate their cherished memories.

The city was enlarged and greatly improved, commerce extended, and the industries, produce and wealth of the country correspondingly increased. Thus were the words of the noble Prince verified: "Victory was born of defeat, and the noblest purpose attained by giving one's self for his country."

"Fast."

"I do not believe in slow driving," says Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage. "There is no more virtue in driving slow than in driving fast, any more than a freight train going ten miles an hour is better than an express train going fifty. There is a delusion abroad in the world that a thing must be necessarily good and Christian if it is slow and dull and plodding.

There are very good people who seem to imagine it is humbly pious to drive a spavined, galled, glandered, string-halted, blind staggered jade. There is not so much virtue in a Rosinante as there is in a Bucephalus. At the pace some people drive, Elijah, with his horses of fire, would have taken three weeks to get into heaven. We want swifter horses, and swifter men, and swifter enterprises, and the church of God needs to get off its jog trot. Quick tempests, quick lightning, quick streams, why not quick horses? In time of war the cavalry service does the most execution; and, as the battles of the world are probably not all past, our Christian patriotism demands that we be interested in equinal velocity. We might as well have poorer guns in our arsenals, and clumsier ships in our navy yards, than other nations, as to have under our cavalry saddles and before our artillery slower horses."

[Evidently the Reverend gentleman believes in some things being "fast."
—Ed. M. F.]

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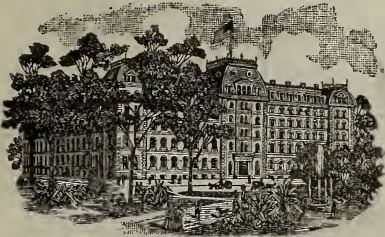
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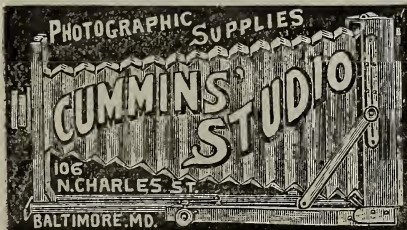
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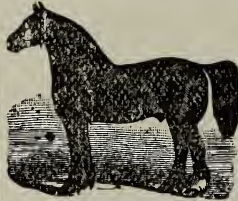
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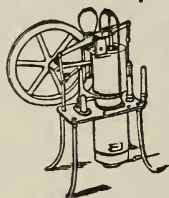
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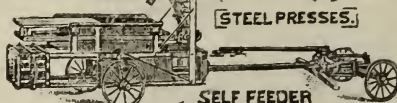
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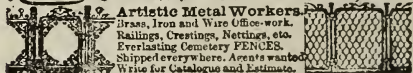
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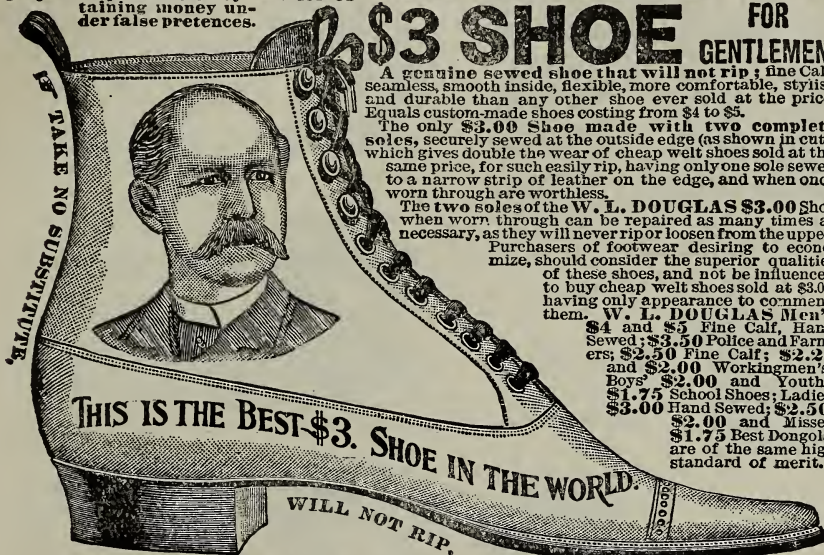
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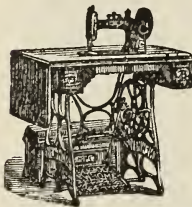


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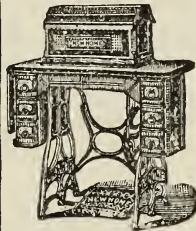
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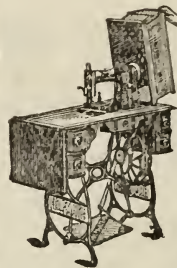
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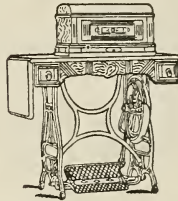


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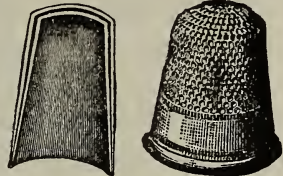
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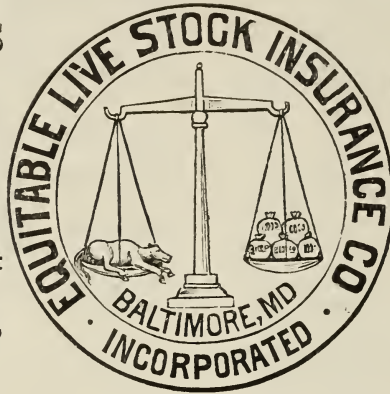
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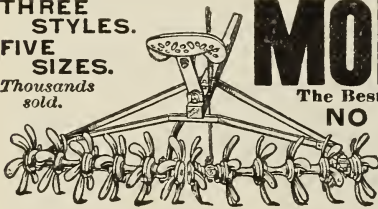
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(In effect Wednesday June 29, 1892)

Western Maryland Railroad.

Leave Hillen Station as follows:

DAILY.

4.30 A. M.—Fast mail for Norfolk and Western R. R. and Southern and Southwestern points; also, Glyndon, Westminster, New Windsor, Union Bridge, Frederick Junction, Mechanicstown, Blue Ridge, Highfield, Buena Vista Spring, Blue Mountain, Edgemont, Hagerstown and, except Sunday, Chambersburg, Waynesboro, points on B. and C. V. R. R., Martinsburg, W. Va., and Winchester, Va.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

7.00 A. M.—Accommodation for Hanover and Gettysburg, Pa., and all points on B. and H. Division and Main Line East of Emory Grove; also, Carlisle and Gettysburg and Harrisburg R. R.

8.03 A. M.—Mail for Williamsport, Hagerstown, Shippensburg and points on Main Line and B. and C. V. R. R.; also, Frederick and Emmitsburg, and points on N. and W. R. R. to Shenandoah.

9.15 A. M.—Pen-mar Express. for Pen-mar only.

10.00 A. M.—Accommodation for Union Bridge and Hanover, Pa., with connection at Hanover for New Oxford, Gettysburg, Mt. Holly Springs and Carlisle.

1.25 P. M.—Race Train for Arlington.

2.25 P. M.—Accommodation for Emory Grove.

3.20 P. M.—Blue Mountain Express for Westminster, New Windsor, Union Bridge, Frederick, Mechanicstown, Blue Ridge, Buena Vista Spring, Blue Mountain, Hagerstown, Martinsburg and Winchester. (Parlor car.)

3.32 P. M.—Express for Arlington, Howardville, Owings's Mills, Glyndon and all points on B. & H. Division, Mt. Holly Springs, Carlisle and points on Gettysburg & Harrisburg R. R.

4.00 P. M.—Express for Arlington, Mt. Hope, Sudbrook Park, Pikesville, Green Spring Junction, Owings's Mills, St. George's, Glyndon, Glen Falls, Finksburg, Patapoco, Carrollton, Westminster, Avondale, Medford, New Windsor and Main Line Stations West; also, Emmitsburg, B. & C. V. R. R., Norfolk & Western R. R. and points South.

5.15 P. M.—Accommodation for Union Bridge and Hanover.

6.13 P. M.—Accommodation for Union Bridge.

8.46 P. M.—Accommodation for Emory Grove.

11.35 P. M.—Accommodation for Emory Grove.

SUNDAY.

9.30 A. M.—Accommodation for Union Bridge and Hanover.

2.30 P. M.—Accommodation for Union Bridge.

4.00 P. M.—Accommodation for Alesia.

10.30 P. M.—Accommodation for Emory Grove.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT HILLEN STATION.

Daily—7.18 P. M.—Daily (except Sunday) 6.50, 7.40, 8.40, 9.31, 10.40 and 11.47 A. M., and 2.40, 5.10, 6.10, 6.52, 8.30 and 10.57 P. M.

Sundays only—9.10, 10.20 A. M., and 6.15, 9.05 P. M.

Ticket and Baggage Office, 205 East Baltimore St. All trains stop at Union Station, Pennsylvania Avenue and Fulton Stations.

B. H. GRISWOLD, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. M. HOOD, General Manager.

SUMMER SCHEDULE. (In effect June 27, 1892)

Balto. and Eastern Shore R. R.

Leave Pier No. 9, Light street, by Steamer B. S. FORD, daily, except Sunday, for Claiborne, thence by rail for St Michael's, Easton, Hurlock, Vienna, Salisbury, Berlin, Ocean City and intermediate points, 7 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.

Arrive from the above points 3 P. M. and 11 P. M., except the 11 P. M. on Sundays, instead of Saturdays.

Round Trip, 500 and 1,000-mile tickets on sale.

Freight received and forwarded every week day for all points on the Eastern Shore.

Full particulars at Office, Pier No. 9, Light Street Wharf, or to the undersigned.

Cheap Day Excursions to Claiborne. Write or call for information.

WILLARD THOMSON.
Receiver & Gen. Man.

A. J. BENJAMIN
Gen. Pass. Agt.

In effect Sunday, May 1, 1892.

Baltimore & Lehigh R. R. Co,

North Ave., Station. Daily, Except Sunday,

ARRIVE.

7.40 A. M. from Belair.

8.45 A. M. from Delta.

11.55 A. M. from Belair

2.05 P. M. from York

and Belair

4.00 P. M. from Loch

Raven.

6.00 P. M. from York.

10.30 P. M. from Belair.

LEAVE.

7.15 A. M. for York.

8.20 A. M. for Belair.

9.30 A. M. for Belair and

beyond.

2.30 P. M. for Loch

Raven.

4.20 P. M. for Delta.

5.30 P. M. for Belair.

6.50 P. M. for Belair.

SUNDAY TRAINS.**ARRIVE.**

9.00 A. M. from Delta.

10.30 A. M. from Belair

6.00 P. M. from Delta.

10.00 P. M. from Belair.

LEAVE.

9.30 A. M. for Delta

1.30 P. M. for Belair.

4.00 P. M. for Delta.

6.30 P. M. for Belair.

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HALF RATE**HARVEST
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TO Arkansas, Louisiana,
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Tickets on sale at any coupon office in U. S. or Canada,
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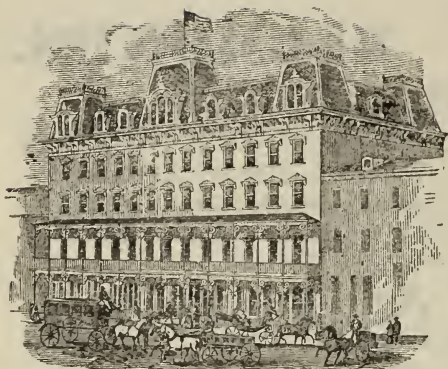
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Carry a full and

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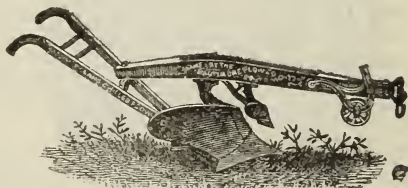
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EUREKA COMBINATION TOOL.

Six Useful Household Articles for 25 cts. Here is the greatest novelty, and the most useful article into the bargain, ever offered to the American public. It sells on sight, and whoever buys it would not dispense with it afterwards for ten times the cost. Like

Crusoe's man Friday, "It's handy to have around." The combination tool embraces six useful articles all in one. In the first place, it is a full-sized, perfect-working pair of pliers, or nippers. Back of the hinge is a nut cracker, fitted with teeth, securely holding the nut within the jaws, while the leverage of the handles instantly cracks it. Thirdly is a first-class polished steel corkscrew, hinged to one handle, and which is guaranteed to draw any cork from a bottle, large or small. Fourthly, is a polished steel screw-driver attached to the other handle, and which will be found extremely useful, setting or starting the largest screws. Fifthly, the end of this handle has been fashioned into a sharp knife, very stout and strong, good to open oysters, clams, cans, etc., and useful in ways too numerous to mention. Sixthly, at the end of the other handle is a reliable glass cutter. Here are six articles indispensable to the household, all combined in one, and which we will sell for what any one of them would cost alone. The combination tool is made of the best material, nicely bronzed, perfectly finished in every way, all joints and hinges being strong and durable, and it is in every way reliable.

Price 25 cents, sent by mail post-paid. One dozen by express, \$1.50.



UNION PARER AND CORER.

The fact that the old fashioned knife may ever be improved on for fruit and vegetable paring, is difficult to convince some people of—but a fact it is.—The Union Parer & Corer will prove it in an instant to the most skeptical. It is a lightning peeler and will do the work of two with the old knife.

By mail, 10 cents each; \$5 cents per dozen.

RED CLOUD GUN.

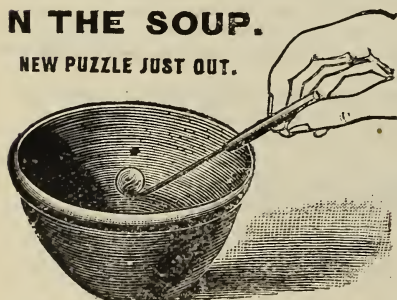


This cut represents our new single barrel Arrow Gun. It takes the place of all arrow guns heretofore put upon the market in every respect, and especially in price. It will "fetch a cat on the back-yard fence" every time, without noise, smell or smoke. It is an excellent gun for target practice and carries woe to the hen that scratches in the garden. It is self-cocking, loads easily with one hand, is light and durable and made to closely represent a first-class target rifle. It has a stationary guide, which makes the arrow carry to the "bull's" eye, and is 32½ inches long.

Postage 14c. Price 30c. Each; \$3.00 Doz.

IN THE SOUP.

NEW PUZZLE JUST OUT.

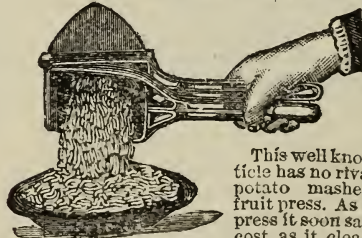


Try your nerve at getting the marble out of the bowl by means of a small spoon accompanying each; intensely interesting. You will give it up many times before you do it. Postage 5c.

Price 15c. Each; \$1.40 Doz.

We will send any of the above articles on receipt of price and postage.

UTILITY POTATO MASHER AND FRUIT PRESS.



This well known article has no rival as a potato masher and fruit press. As a fruit press it soon saves its cost, as it cleans the fruit from all skins,

stems, seeds, etc. Its operation requires only a gentle pressure with one hand which forces contents through the perforated top in proper condition. Its uses are practically endless. Made with solid cup and heavy malleable iron frame. Works easily and is easily cleaned. We regard it as the biggest thing for the money we ever offered.

Postage 17c. Price 50c. Each; \$4.50 Doz.

FARMER PUBLISHING Co., Baltimore, Md.

OUR GRAND OFFER.

Do you want to go to the World's Fair next Summer?

It is reasonable to suppose that you do.

Chicago will be an expensive place

YOU CAN GO TO

to visit while the Exhibition is in progress.

Besides, it will be crowded; and comfortable Board and Lodging difficult to obtain.

We have an eye to business, but at the same time we are not unmindful of the great obligation we will be under to our Guest while he or she is sojourning in the "Windy City."

We want to make some one person happy for a week.

We want to pay somebody's expenses to Chicago, provide First

Household to read it, and we desire that you become our Agent for this purpose and assist us to carry out this work.

We know it will be a pleasure to you to help us to distribute this great Agricultural Journal and we want to have the opportunity to reciprocate to some extent and show our appreciation for this kindness.

Now, how shall this be done?

Here is what we propose:

To the person sending us the greatest number of subscribers to the Maryland Farmer at \$1.00 per annum, accompanied with the money, between now and the 20th March 1893; we will give a Ticket to the Chicago World's

THE WORLD'S FAIR

Class accommodations while there, furnish entrance tickets to the Grounds, and settle the R. R. fare back home again.

Don't you think this is liberal on our part?

Now, who is to be the fortunate one to have this good time with not a cent's outlay personally?

To make it still easier for you, we will select the Hotel where you are to stop, and it will be first class too.

You must expect, however, to do a little pleasant work to secure this prize. Our object is to place the MARYLAND FARMER into the homes of Farmers throughout the Country, and especially of the Farmers of Maryland. We want the entire

Fair, good for one round trip, six days board and lodging, with entrance to Fair Grounds during the time.

Each person's name competing for the prize will be entered in a book especially arranged for the purpose, and every paid subscription sent prior to March 20, will be properly credited to the party. The winner's name

FREE OF COST.

will be announced in the April issue 1893 of the MARYLAND FARMER.

Sample Copies, with subscription blank and addressed envelope, will be sent any one on application.

Now is the time to go to work.

ENDORSED BY

1849.
STONEBRAKER'S
STANDARD
PREPARATIONS.

1892.

TWO CONTINENTS.



Gentlemen:—In my honest opinion I believe the genuine Stonebraker's Liniment (of which the Stonebrakers' Chemical Co., are Sole proprietors) is undoubtedly the best pain cure in the world. I have used other preparations that were recommended to me, some of which produced temporary relief, but I never in all my life used a remedy so sure, so positive, so soothing and penetrating as Stonebraker's Liniment. I have used it on both human and horse flesh, with the most flattering results. It cured every time. May its sales continue to increase until every suffering creature in the world is healed by its wonderful curative properties, is the sincere wish of

Yours respectfully,

J. M. MURPHY,

59 H St., N. E.

Washington, D. C.

I hereby make oath that in 1874 Wm. Preston's cattle were dying at the rate of 2 or more a day, and that the best veterinarian had given them up, when Mr. Preston commenced using Stonebraker's Horse and Cattle Powder, and after the first 2 or 3 doses the cattle began to improve, and the continued use of Stonebraker's Powder entirely cured them. Signed,

Paul Mossberger,

Stonewald Farm,

P. O. Catonsville, Balto., Co., Md.

Dr. S. C. Parsons, of Savannah, Ga., in speaking of Stonebraker's Liniment says: I consider it the best in use. So does everyone else who has tried it. Price, 25 cts.

STONEBRAKER CHEMICAL CO.

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

BALTIMORE, MD.